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SUNDAY, MARCH 23, 1902.

Lucky Baldwin is again reported to be dying.

Those Boer trekkers have given it to the British in the neck.

Louisiana and Texas are expecting the largest rice crops on record.

Senator Depew has been heard from. He favors the shipping subsidy bill.

George R. Carter has, so far, kept his head level by refusing to sleep with Judge Hartwell.

The schooner Free Trade arrived at San Francisco leaking. Free Trade always was a leaky vessel.

King Edward will hardly be able to announce the pacification of South Africa before his coronation.

Should Judge Gear come out on top, after this exodus to Washington, what will be left of those beneath?

Work on the China end of the British trans-Pacific cable is well under way. Here's an object lesson for Uncle Sam.

The Steel Trust has \$5,000,000 to spend in improving its plants. Unfortunately none of them is located in Honolulu.

Should John Doe be W. O., and Lorrin A. also go away, what on earth will Hawaii do without these precious, matchless two?

Nicaragua's friends have been hustling, and it now looks as if Senator John T. Morgan would carry the day for the more northern canal route.

Thirsty residents of New York still connect with drinks on Sunday by the side-door route. This is the "reform" idea of Mayor Low, and hang the law.

Governor Dole, Judge Humphreys, Judge Gear, L. A. Thurston and John Doe would be able to form some enjoyable whist parties on the trip to San Francisco.

Half a million dollars seems a good deal of money to pay for porcelain. Yet this is what J. Pierpont Morgan is reputed to have given for the Garland collection of art treasures.

As soon as Prince Henry started for Germany, Miss Roosevelt went to Havana with a party of friends. She will doubtless enjoy herself far more at the Cuban capital than she would at the coronation.

Tommy Atkins is to have more pay and other reforms. That they will be reforms is guaranteed by the fact that the new British army regulations are copied directly from those of the United States.

The principal witness against a Tammany Tenderloin policeman who is under indictment, has been murdered by some unknown person in the Tenderloin precinct. Will Tammany stop at any price?

If President Roosevelt retains his intellect after absorbing the many varied and part-colored opinions that he will soon receive on conditions in Hawaii, he must certainly be the possessor of a highly strenuous brain.

The Earl of Lytton is engaged to be married to Miss Pamela Plowden, who is described as a "magnificent talker." Imagine the Earl's mortification when he desires to digest the "Times" at his morning meal of ham, eggs, tea and muffins.

After an exciting meeting the New Orleans sugar exchange has decided to establish a branch for speculation in sugar futures. Twenty years ago sugar future selling was tried in New York, but it failed, and any speculation has since been done through London or Hamburg.

A discharged employee of the German Embassy at Washington has filed charges with the State Department against the Ambassador, Dr. Von Holleben. There is probably little or no truth in them for they relate to a purported control of the German-American vote for Bryan in 1900. Everybody in Washington knew that this

vote could not be controlled for it was hot on the run to McKinley. At Democratic headquarters in Chicago the loss of the German-American vote was conceded fully two months before the election.

CHINESE LABOR SOURCES.

By the steamer Coptic, arriving here on Wednesday last, there came interesting news for those connected with plantations, sugar production and distribution, which means practically everybody in the Territory of Hawaii. Both Congressman Hitt, and Governor Taft, of the Philippines, express the opinion that Chinese laborers who are now in the Philippines cannot be prevented from going to the Mainland. Equally they cannot be excluded from Hawaii, nor can the Chinese who are now in Hawaii be prohibited from going to the Mainland. This opinion, if upheld by the Supreme Court, will have a bearing upon at least half a million of Oriental laborers, and perhaps upon three times that number. The exact number of Chinese in the Philippines is unknown, and all estimates are merely guess work for they are scattered throughout the length and breadth of the group where it is utterly impossible to keep track of them.

The Bulletin has been advised for some time past that the law read as interpreted by Representative Hitt and Governor Taft, and that residents of the Philippines, when those islands passed into American possession, could no more be excluded from Hawaii than the Porto Ricans. Moreover, that all the exclusion laws that Congress can pass will not keep the Chinese in American insular possessions from going to the Mainland should they care to do so. This may result in an exodus from Hawaii for the Chinese are likely to leave Hawaii for the Mainland than would care to go, probably, from the far away Philippines. This is a point to be considered.

That the number of Chinese in Hawaii has been decreasing is well known. The exodus has probably been larger than people are generally aware of, but it has been felt to such an extent by Chinese merchants doing business, that many of them closed and are closing up their businesses for the purpose either of returning to China or of going to the Pacific coast. These merchants claim that Japanese laborers and Chinese storekeepers are supplanting the Chinese. If this be true, and there is no reason to doubt it, the inference would appear to be that Hawaii is not a good enough place for a Chinaman to live in.

Gentlemen engaged in plantation properties have received the recent news from Washington with deep interest and the Chinese labor question will be discussed at the next meeting of the Planters' Association. It is probable that the best legal opinion will be obtained on the question involved, and subsequently inquiries may be made as to the wages that are being earned by the Chinese in the Philippines, whether they would care to migrate to Hawaii's cane fields and in what numbers, and as to the feasibility of procuring them in quantities sufficient for our plantation uses.

It will be even more interesting now to watch the action of our National legislators, in regard to exclusion. It seems as if all the acts that Congress may pass will not be able to exclude from the Mainland the half million and more of Chinese who are now living peacefully upon American soil and under the American flag. And when Uncle Sam attempts to exclude them from the numerous islands of the Philippine group, his efforts are likely to be highly amusing. It will be pretty much like the efforts of a man trying to catch all the mosquitoes in a malaria swamp.

PROOF OF PROSPERITY.

Proof of the wonderful prosperity that has been experienced by the United States is just given in the annual report of the Superintendent of Banks for the State of New York, Mr. Frederick E. Kilburn.

During the last six years, the savings banks of that State have gained \$348,486,043 in resources, and the trust companies have gained \$576,763,598.

The total amount of money deposited in the savings banks, in 1901, was \$286,755,826. The increase in the amount reported as being due to depositors was \$67,176,219. The number of open accounts in the State's savings banks was \$2,174,511, an increase of 102,321 within twelve months.

Regarding trust companies, the figures show an increase of \$11,076,987 in surplus and undivided profits, of nearly \$11,000,000 in gross earnings, and of \$4,500,000 in interest paid to depositors within a year.

During the last six years the National and State banks of New York have increased their resources by \$800,000,000. The present total assets of the National, State and Savings banks combined approximates four billions of dollars, over 40 per cent of which has been accumulated within the last six years.

The late President McKinley promised the American people prosperity. Here is ample proof that they got it.

An automobile is no longer an auto, it is a "wain." An oil-auto is a "smell-wain" and a steam-auto is a "puff-wain." Will Honolulu society please correct its terms so as to be in conformity with the latest London styles?

MR. DICKEY'S PLANS.

Representative Dickey's scheme for municipal government is an interesting one. In consequence of the elimination of county organization it is thoroughly original but can hardly be classed as practical. There is little doubt that Mr. Dickey's scheme would increase taxation as it would practically prevent the reduction in Territorial official force and expense which a complete municipal program makes certain. It contemplates keeping intact the present full Territorial machinery for the government of the country districts whereas the complete municipal plan will wipe out a great many of the present offices by the transfer of administration to the county and city officials.

Take for instance the present Superintendent of Public Works. Under county and municipal government the duties of this officer will be assumed by city superintendents of public work and the county commissioners. Under Mr. Dickey's plan it will be necessary to maintain almost, if not quite all the present public works force while the city of Honolulu will require still another public works department. Mr. Dickey seems to contemplate duplicating offices with a vengeance and the duties of the officers will be such that they will have good reason to demand good-sized salaries.

The Bulletin believes that the practical method and the money saving plan for municipal government in this Territory is founded in the frame work as given by the experience and custom of the United States. It means complete local government for every city and hamlet of the Territory and that is what should be sought.

Mr. Dickey's reference to the special session of the legislature and his accounting for the failure of the loan bill is also interesting. He gives reasons for the failure of one of the most important laws of the last session, which at least have never before been offered to the public but it is impossible for this paper to coincide with his expressed view that because two men were able to block the work of the closing hours of the session the whole Territorial administration should be held up for a full two years. The direct inference of Mr. Dickey's remarks is that the present blockade "serves them right." "Them" in this instance meaning Norrie, Robert Boyd and the members of the House whom they enviously away from the legislative hall. Looking at it from this standpoint is tantamount to saying that it is wise to run the Territory into the stone wall of bankruptcy for no other purpose than teaching a few misguided citizens that they did not pursue the path of wisdom. It seems hardly possible that the Representative from the Third District means what he says, though it must be admitted that neither the Governor nor any other opponents of a special session of the legislature has offered any strong arguments in support of their course.

Mr. Dickey is one of the public men who has a considerable degree of confidence in the people. He is disposed to be liberal in his views giving those not in entire sympathy with his opinions at least the credit of honest motives. By reason of this characteristic he has been able to accomplish more than his associates. It is apparent, however, that to place himself in full sympathy with the general demand of the electorate, it is necessary to go a step further than is outlined in the views he gives to the public.

SOME GREAT TRADING.

The United States is the greatest exporting nation in the world. Figures supplied by the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, at Washington, show the values of annual exports of the leading countries of the world to be as follows:

Country	Value of Exports.
United States	\$1,438,083,000
United Kingdom	1,365,047,845
Germany	1,082,904,000
France	803,151,948
Netherlands	681,490,976
Austria-Hungary	384,152,952
Belgium	344,144,748

The figures for Russia are unfortunately not given, but that country would rank either fourth or fifth as an exporting nation.

Shipments from America, last year, to the world's marts exceeded those from the United Kingdom by nearly \$75,000,000. This, however, does not include exports to Hawaii or Porto Rico, amounting to at least an additional \$15,000,000, whereas the British figures include the exports to all of the British colonies.

The little affair of '98 has not dulled Uncle Sam's keen trading intellect nor checked the advance of the United States to the world's commercial leadership.

Owing to the suit brought by the Attorney General against the Morgan-Hill railroad combine, some of the New York banks and Trust companies are rejecting the stock of the Northern Securities Company as collateral, and brokerage houses have been loath to take it up.

Prince Henry fears that his visit to the United States will be regarded by the Emperor as a failure. Before leaving home he was directed to speak as little as he could.

There was a live financier in Council Bluffs recently. There are many who would like to know where he is

now. W. H. Cronshaw, a merchant of that city, purchased a bank at Crystal Lake, Iowa, secured the assets and agreed to make payment the following week. He promptly drew all the cash obtained certified checks, sold his own store and is now numbered among the missing.

WAIKIKI RAPID TRANSIT.

Until funds are available for the widening of the Waikiki road from the King street turn to Kapiolani Park it is to be hoped that the right of way for the Rapid Transit lines on that thoroughfare will be delayed.

The Rapid Transit Company has many forcible arguments to offer in its own behalf, arguments that appeal to a large number of citizens. The service of the company is modern in every respect. The Waikiki beach resorts are the popular outing places of the city and a good railway service would add to the pleasure and comfort of a very large number of residents and visitors.

The Waikiki road however is the only boulevard of the city. King street toward Palama is given over to the Chinese section and the tracks of the street railways. A drive along that route is anything but attractive. Beretania street toward Waialae has possibilities as a driveway but with the present depleted condition of the treasury there is little prospect of its being developed. The Waikiki road furnishes the only avenue out of the city that has been developed to anything approaching a popular boulevard. To put another street railway track on this road now means the practical destruction of the avenue for comfortable driving purposes. This is particularly true of the section from the Hawaiian Hotel Annex to the terminus of the Tramways tracks. With another track on that portion of the road very little open roadway would remain. The Ala Moana road could be used up to this point but at the present time there is no practical way of relieving the congestion on the last stretch of the Waikiki road.

It is to be regretted that wise Chinese gardeners hold their garden truck at such a high valuation as to block the Transit Company in carrying its tracks through a section of the city outskirts that is neither a thing of beauty nor a joy forever and indeed furnished an entirely feasible roadway to Waikiki. But this Chinaman's action furnishes no competent argument for the Government to make a second Palama out of the city's only remaining suburban driveway. Private enterprise has on hand the construction of a speedyway through the Waikiki rice patches to the park. But when this takes shape it may be, other Chinamen will discover that their truck gardens are of more importance than the convenience and pleasure of the public. Thus the prospect of any other driveway to the park and the beaches becomes purely speculative.

So far as the Rapid Transit is concerned the same purposes would be served by carrying the tracks along the Beretania street route and reaching the park by the "White road." The superiority of the company's service is such that the trade will follow the lines of the road whichever way they may go.

TOM REED AGAIN.

Ever since William McKinley defeated Thomas Brackett Reed for the Presidency in 1896, the former Maine statesman has kept in the political background. Reed was then a sadly disappointed man. He had hoped to round out his long and able career in the House of Representatives with a term in the White House. But the fates were against him and he was beaten by his old friend and colleague. It was the latter's active association with the tariff, more than his able administration as Governor of Ohio for two terms, that won the day for McKinley. After a few years' ex-... once with a Democratic tariff under President Cleveland, the people clamored again for protection, and McKinley, who had ever been the active champion of that policy, was swept by a tidal wave from the little cottage at Canton into the Executive mansion at Washington.

Reed retired from active politics, joining a prominent New York law firm, and has ever since been enjoying as large a salary as the President of the United States and caring for the legal interests of sundry great corporations that are often classified as trusts. In the campaign of 1900 Thomas Brackett Reed took no part and it was rumored that senator Hanna had given the former Speaker of the House a place of his mind in consequence. Be this as it may, Reed has steadfastly remained in the background.

But now comes the suggestion, and made by such a strong Republican paper as the New York Sun, that the former Congressman from Maine will make a good candidate, to be nominated by the Republicans, for Governor of the Empire State, at the convention which is to assemble at Saratoga next September. Mr. Reed was suggested as a candidate for the New York Mayoralty in place of Seth Low, who was elected on a reform tidal wave. But, though frequently importuned, the ex-Speaker remained obdurate and persistently declined the honor. He has since been "thought of" as the Republican party's nominee for Governor.

The man from Maine frequently vis-

its Washington to see President Roosevelt, who is very friendly to him. Mr. Reed has always been on the best of terms with Senator Platt, and during his residence in New York he has been in close, or even intimate, association with all the prominent regular Republicans. The ex-Speaker continues to be politically reticent, but that his name is being prominently considered by party leaders is certain, even to the detriment of Governor Odell without his being nominated for a second term.

There are many reasons that point to Reed as a possible candidate. David B. Hill is likely to name the Democratic candidate for Governor in New York State and he will undoubtedly select a strong man. The Republicans must go one better. Moreover, the man who can carry New York State as Governor next fall will be one of the most prominent candidates for the Presidency in 1904. It is felt that the large electoral vote of the Empire State will then be necessary to the success of either Democratic or Republican candidate. It is known that Reed could go through the State and make some stirring speeches, and inasmuch as he is the friend of the President, something like the old fire could be rekindled in Republican circles in the fall of 1902.

Republican leaders who don't like the straightforwardness of Odell have Hon. Thomas Brackett Reed up their sleeves as the most likely candidate for Governor, but they are saying nothing about it so that the interests of the two R's—Roosevelt and Reed—might possibly clash.

At one of the last sessions of the Republican caucus on the Cuban sugar question, considerable bad blood was manifested as the evening advanced, and Speaker Henderson came forward with a plea for party harmony. The opponents of reciprocity or tariff concession number more than one hundred. If they hold together for the regular Republican policy of protection to American industries and are supported by the Democrats who believe in free trade, then the starving Cubans will get no relief from Uncle Sam. At the caucus, Taylor of Ohio, Littlefield of Maine and Smith of Michigan were the staunchest adherents of Republican principles.

There is trouble at Columbia University. The faculty granted to women students the privilege of using the swimming pool once a week. It was used. Subsequently the male students had their swim. One of them was slipped at the bottom of the tank and a search for the crab disclosed a large-sized side-comb. This and a hairpin form the nucleus of a swimming pool museum.

The Jersey mosquito is doomed. The State's Legislature has voted \$10,000 for its extermination with the aid of science. We must watch the results of this investment for much might be done by Prof. Koebele, the Board of Health and a Hawaiian Legislature, in the way of science and appropriations respectively, to induce the Hawaiian variety to move on.

Despite the opposition of Democratic Senators, the shipping subsidy bill has more chance of becoming law at this session of Congress than it has ever had. It will be a great day for Senator Fry when the President attaches his signature to such a measure, the Maine statesman having been his most steadfast supporter throughout his entire political career.

There has been some sharp fighting near the Isthmus of Panama, between Colombian regulars and rebels. But Admiral Higginson is down that way with the battleships Alabama, Kearsarge, Indiana and Massachusetts, so that American interests are not likely to suffer.

Here's a knock-out for cigarette smokers. At Northwestern Academy in Evanston, Ill., only 2 per cent of the cigarette fiends in the school reached the first grade. Fifty-seven per cent of them were in the lowest grade.

Hon. James Stephen Hogg, ex-Governor of Texas and anti-plutocrat, was presented to King Edward by Ambassador Choate. How has the mighty fallen since he struck oil? The Oil King and the English King.

If the loiterers at the four corners of Hotel and Fort streets were induced to move on, there would be more opportunity for the High Sheriff's men to blockade the narrow sidewalks.

Hon. William Jennings Bryan aims to officiate as national adviser to the Democratic party. This will assure four years more of Republican administration.

It is thought that ex-Czar, Reed should have been sent to King Edward's coronation to give His Majesty pointers on the exercise of power.

And the warlike Senator from New Hampshire, Hon. William E. Chandler, was not present at the engagement between his South Carolina colleagues.

In 1880 there were 1055 different railroads in the United States. In 1899 there were 1782 roads and the mileage had been doubled.

To most men the idea of unlimited wealth seems like the thought of unlimited jam to the small boy.

This Lenten season has been of the festive character, with but little display of sackcloth and ashes.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY AND THINGS

"Saint Patrick's Day was a great event for Honolulu," said the second mate, as the captain and the chief engineer seated themselves at the supper table aboard the Welakaho and the latter troubled him to pass the butter.

"Yes; there were lots of folks wearing the green ribbon that I never suspected afore," answered the chief, breaking the crusts off his bread and laying the butter on thick.

"Were you out at the Moana Hotel on Monday night?" asked the second mate, addressing the captain and tipping the wink to the mate.

"Shure, I was."

"Did you speech?"

"No; not on your map. But I stayed and listened to all the speeches. There was a fellow what wrote short-handed. He took down everything a fellow said. I was sitting next to him and asked him what one of the marks meant. It looked like a piece of a chicken-coop what was washed down by the Nuanu flood t'other day. That means that the speechmaker was cheered with loud, long and 'thustastic' applause," said he. When this here Reporter Boyd of the—What's the name of that there galley-rag what said, 'Bless you, McSwilligan,' and got hauled up for contempt?"

"Advertiser," said the chief, who put in his spare time reading trashy literature.

"Well, when this here Reporter Boyd got up to make a speech, I kind of observed that the short-handed man scratched down the sign for tumultuous and so-forth applause before the goods was landed on the dock. 'What's your hurry,' says I to the stenograph. 'The 'thustastic' congregation hasn't handed out any cheers yet.' 'That's all right,' says the fellow with the bunch of pencils. 'They'll yell for him right enough; he's handing them a sling on the libertine of the press. I'm writing this here for the Advertiser and the gentleman working his hash-machine is one of our men. See?'"

"Sure enough, they cheered him. They cheered everybody. It was a great affair, and the good folks wasn't going to hurt nobody's feelings. Say, though, you ought to have set eyes on Mr. Reporter Boyd when the tumultuous and so-forth applause hit his listeners. He swelled up so high that he could easily have wiped his nose on his green neck-tie."

"Yes; I heard that the Advertiser was cheered at the banquet," said the second mate, assisting himself to butter for the seventh time.

"Where did you hear it?" asked the chief engineer, patting the catsup bottle affectionately as he stood it on its head over his beans.

"I read it in the Advertiser," answered the second mate, blushing.

answered the second mate, blushing. "What's the rules of the road with newspapers?" queried the mate, wanting to keep the conversation going to cover the fact that he had started in on a second helping of round steak with flour gravy.

"Perhaps," said the captain, as he sucked tea through his moustache and peered over the cup, "perhaps you are a-lodging to the freedom of the press, or, in the words of the poet, the libertine of the press."

"Don't you mean the 'liberty' of the press," suggested the second mate.

"Well, have it your own way. The liberty of the press, as I understand it—as it impresses me—"

"From your viewpoint?" assisted the second mate, who had heard the word while passing the Y. M. C. A. one evening.

"Yes, if you like, from my viewpoint the liberty of the press is the right of a fearless and untainted public press to show up the wrong-doer and corrupt politician for the benefit of the masses," and the captain pushed his plate back and ceremoniously cut the end of a long cigar with the butter-knife.

"Don't the Advertiser do that?" asked the chief, who jealously guarded the streak of yellow in his mental fiber.

"No; of course it don't," said the captain, knocking his cigar-ash into the tea-cup.

"What tack's she on, then?" insisted the second mate.

"Lyn' about decent folks as's to draw the tarpaulin over her own contraband cargo, of course."

"Talkin' about newspapers and things," began the chief engineer, "what became of this duel what was goin' to come off in Diamond Head crater?"

"You mean the scrap between the editor of the paper what got held up for moral dissection in the post-office and the gentleman what belongs to the Navy?" asked the second mate.

"You've struck it."

"Why, they remembered it was Sunday and therefore a legal holiday, so of course the agreement could not stand."

"I'd like to have them aboard a deep-water ship," said the second mate. "What for?" asked the captain.

"I'd make a chalk line on deck, start a pool and make 'em fight."

"They'd claim it wasn't a fair deal."

"Why?"

"Because you'd marked the deck."

"We ain't talkin' cards," put in the chief engineer.

"No; but s'posin' we try a game of crib before we turn in."

The Pake steward cleared the table and the three worthy seamen proceeded to handle the pasteboards.

THE WATERFORD REPORTER.

CURIOUS CRINKLES AND CRACKLINGS

Is it a square deal when twenty people lunch at a restaurant and the score shows twenty ate?

Professor Koebele is rare among public officials. When he goes abroad his errand is never a knocking one, nor is he ever a mark for knockers. If every government servant were as perfectly fitted to his duties, and kept as strictly to his business, as the Territorial entomologist, there would be no justifiable worry over Hawaiian affairs either here or in Washington.

Odd to see a snarling comment upon the alleged letting loose of criminals by the judiciary—as something infamous—followed by a whine over the escape of a desperate convict from the hands of the Executive—as mere misfortune—appearing consecutively in the editorial columns of a paper that attitudinizes as holding to nothing but right and fairness. Verily, it is startling upon the journalistic stage.

Woods, the escaped convict, according to the reliable press, has left Honolulu by every steamer departing within the past fortnight. If the fellow can only repeat the act at each opportunity the coming fortnight, he will be in a fair way of getting himself outside the jurisdiction of Hawaiian justice.

This is true or it would not be told in a column where no imaginative personal joking appears. A Chinese laundryman, on a business visit to a customer the other day, was praising the good qualities of a customer in an adjacent street. He could not remember the lady's name and to every suggestion of the names of neighbors by the lady addressed said, "No." At last he said the name was "allee same make"—the last being the native word for "dead." It flashed upon the Chinaman's interlocutor to mention a neighbor whose name etymologically indicates one who dies or becomes "make." He jumped with glee as he exclaimed: "Yes, Missie D—, allee same make!" She fine woman. I wash her long time. She velly good."

The foregoing incident was related in the hearing of a bronzed sea captain, who forthwith told the following story: In the town of P—, down east, a young doctor came home with his fresh diploma. He asked an old practitioner to throw any odd opportunity for practice in his way. One day the elder Esculapian, returning from a visit in the country, called at the young fellow's home and gave him the summons: "Drive out immediately."

ately to Mrs. Robinson's. She is dyeing." In a jiffy the ambitious Galen was speeding in his buggy to the supposedly desperate case. As he drew rein at the house, Mrs. Robinson was espied round the corner, her arms crimsoned to above the elbows. She was dyeing hanks of woolen yarn in a pot.

It was in one of New York's big shipbuilding yards, in the days of "the wooden walls" for craft of peace and war. An inquisitive visitor from inland asked the foreman why that hole, pointing to an open port, was left in the ship. "Oh," was the reply, "we hoisted that hole up and built the ship around it." This reminds one of the old story about a Secretary of the Navy before the war, who had never seen salt water before, who had never with the President he inspected a man-of-war just before her launching. On coming to a companionway he looked down into the opening and exclaimed, "Why, the darn thing is hollow!"